

Nevada: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Nevada in 1996, accounting for 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,728 deaths, or 13% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 795 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Nevada in 1996.
- Of all states, Nevada had the seventh highest rate of death due to all cancers and the seventh highest due to lung cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 8,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Nevada in 1999,

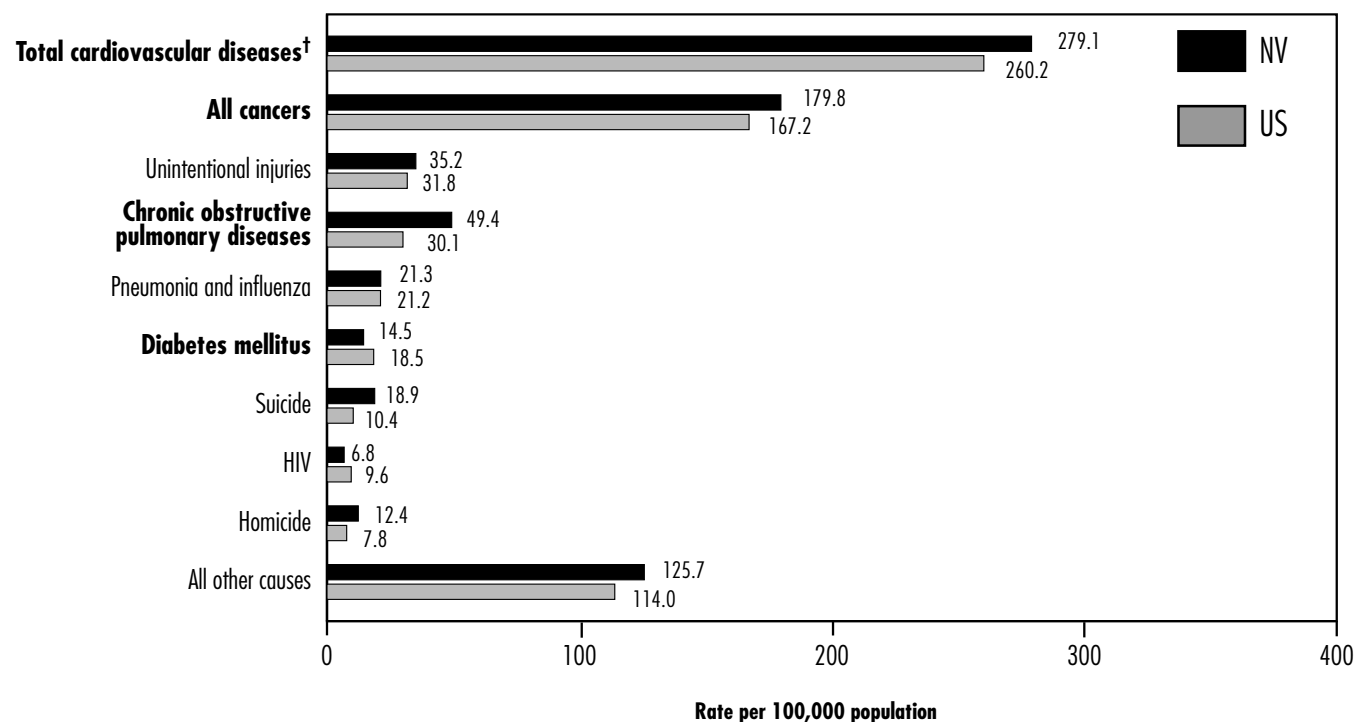
including 1,200 new cases of lung cancer, 800 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,800 Nevada residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 50,842 adults in Nevada had diagnosed diabetes.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 157% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 263 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 593 deaths.

Causes of Death, Nevada Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (97.1 per 100,000 in Nevada and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.7 per 100,000 in Nevada and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Nevada: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Nevada had the second highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 28% of women and 20% of men.
- Seventy-eight percent of adults reported eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 68% of blacks, 51% of whites, and 44% of Hispanics were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

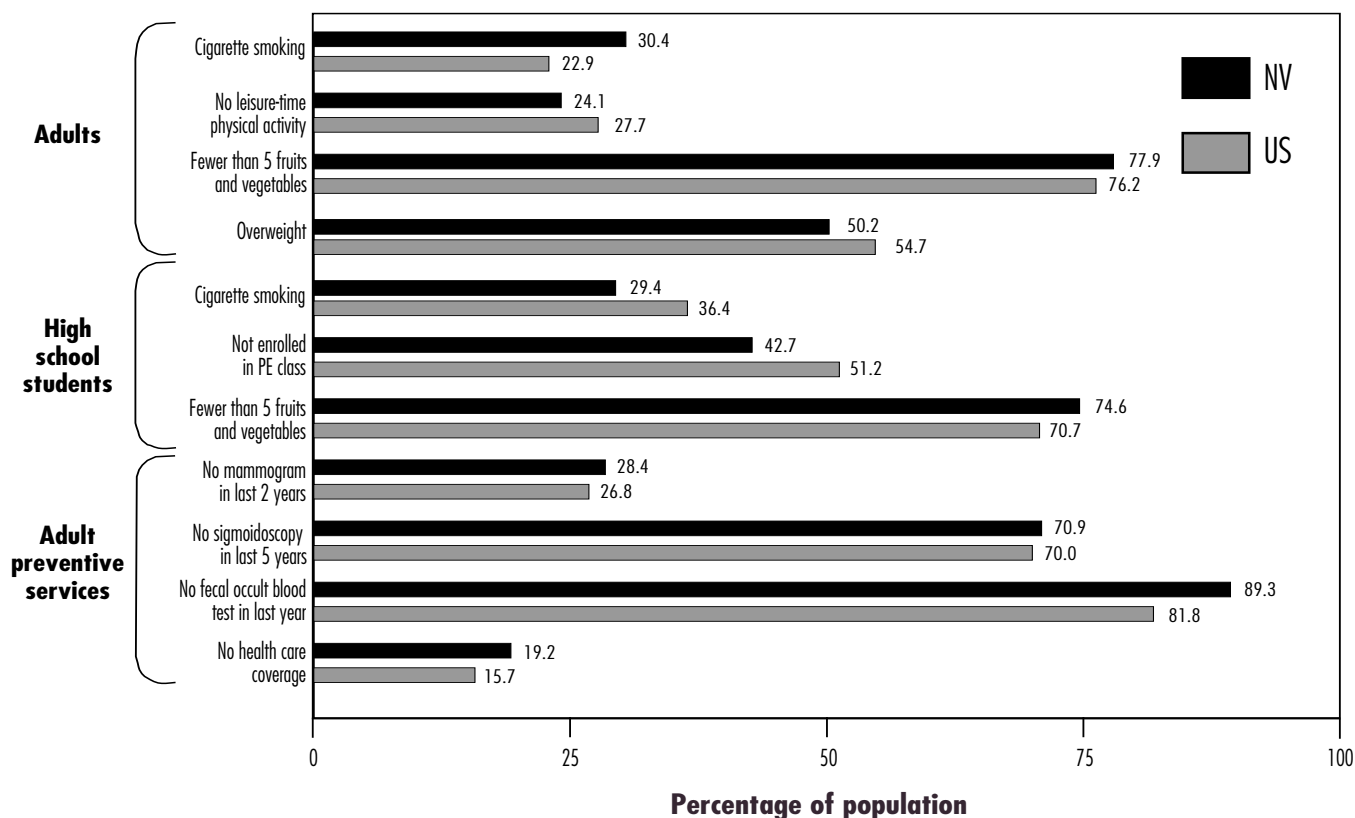
- Smoking cigarettes was reported by 30% of white and 27% of Hispanic students in Nevada in 1997.
- Forty-five percent of white and 38% of Hispanic students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 75% of white and 70% of Hispanic students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 28% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 80% of women and 61% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Nevada had the second highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 31% of blacks, 25% of Hispanics, and 18% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Nevada Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.